Thie's
Wolof MS30
Serer FA32
SoNINKE MS21
BAMBARA FA8

/399/ Table III (cont.)

W SR So B 426 511 S 426 511*

No.	Ethnic Group	Occupation	Income	Monthly Surplus or Deficit	% in Relation to Income
32	Wolof	Cultivator	25,000	+ 1,442	5.7
33	Sérère	Chauffeur	25,000	+ 1,128	4.5
34	Wolof	Employee P.T.T.	25,900	+ 977	3.7
35	Wolof	Staff employee D.N.	27,000	+ 2,117	7.8
36	Wolof	Private accountant	34,000	+ 751	2.2
37	Wolof	Truck-gardener	36,000	+ 1,237	3.4
38	Wolof	Jeweler	50,000	+ 2,555	5.1
39	Sarakolé	Teacher	51,000	+12,894	25.2
40	Wolof	Staff worker	55,000	+ 2,494	4.5
41	Sarakolé	Head employee D.N.	55,500	+ 5,599	10.0
42	Bambara	Chief worker C.D.N.	56,000	+ 4,726	8.4
43	Wolof	Doctor	81,000	+ 847	1.0

S *511

/400 cont./ of supporting a second wife in another city on an income that is not very high. Nos. 36 and 43 have a lower percentage of surplus, but here we were able to get quite precise information on the utilization of the /401/ surplus and were able to include these sums in the total expenses.

S 178 *262 [369] [264]

It has become banal to state that the diet of Africans lacks variety. The food habits remain the most deep-rooted, and although one sees imported food products appear more and more among the African families of the cities, it is striking to verify that almost all are merely superimposed on the old ones. The food base, the meals at noon and in the evening, rarely evolves, no matter what the ethnic group, the income, or the

/401 cont./

178 occupation may be. Imported products appear only at breakfast: *262 bread, sweetened condensed milk, lumps of sugar. The other two meals are still always composed of four products, rice, [264] millet, fish, and meat, which may be combined in different [439] ways, and a fifth that is always present, oil. The single element of diversity comes from the more or less great variety and the more or less great quantity of vegetables and manioc that are incorporated into the traditional dishes, and, of course, the skillful proportion of condiments of all sorts.

*511 With a few exceptions (1), the study of the expenses of
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[177]

1. The more important exceptions are Nos. 39 and 43. These two units of consumption have entirely adopted European food habits, and are otherwise not comparable with the others. This is why we neglect them a little on this point.

our families for food is very nearly limited, aside from bread, milk, and sugar, to a description of the variations ascertained in the consumption of these few essential products.

One can state that in general all of our families consume rice by liking and millet by necessity. Rice is the food of choice, millet entering in only when the financial situation of the family demands it, or in order all the same to provide a little variety.

243 Rice is 30 to 35% more expensive than millet. It is culti-
311 vated on a small scale in a few wet zones in the countryside
[435] around Thiès, whereas millet grows nearly everywhere. The
* [511] truly productive rice zones closest to Thiès are the Casamance to the south and the lower course of the Senegal to the north. On the east it appears only with the upper course of this river and in the region /402/ drained by the Niger and its tributaries, *262 in Guinea, and in the Sudan. In reality, it is an imported 177 product. The traditional diet of this region was primarily based on millet.

/405 cont./

511* kilograms of millet. This is a good deal, but not excessive.
262* The following greatest consumption is that of No. 9, a Peul who purchases the rice that he eats in large quantity by liking and by tradition, but also consumes the little millet that he cultivates. 21.5 and 2.8 kilograms, respectively. This is nearly normal for a Peul from Fouta-Djalon. And the very low figures of consumption are in the majority. We give them as information, leaving the task of judging them to the specialists (2).

2. The average consumption of rice for all the families is 8.2 kilograms. The average consumption of millet is 5.8 kilograms.

We have put alongside our quantities of rice and millet those of bread. Let us state on this subject that, except for the baker, all consumption higher than four kilograms per man per month is /406/ found among the workers and employees (with the exception of No. 6 and No. 38, the latter having a more varied diet in other respects). All of our families habitually [264] eat bread, and all except three only for breakfast.

The portion of the income devoted to bread (Table X)[1] is far from being negligible and sometimes exceeds 10%. Bread is regarded as a luxury product; it is even more expensive than [435] rice! And it is certainly because of its utility (it requires no [264] preparation before being consumed) that it is utilized, but only for the first meal of the day. The average consumption of our families is in any case quite low: 3.5 kilograms per man per month, or 113 grams per day. At the time of rationing in France, the average ration amounted to 300 grams.

Eighteen families in all exceed this average of 113 grams per day per month. This greater consumption was noted, logically, among the largest incomes (11 out of 18) where its purchase rarely requires more than 5% of the income. This percentage reaches 6.9 for family 29, and, for the lower incomes exceeding

[1] [See cat 116 pp 51-53 - ANALYST]

/415 cont./

*511 263 Most of them are very close to the average. There is thus a kind of uniformity in the consumption of sugar, and it is probably that here, too, we are in the presence of an upper limit.

/416/ The portion of the income devoted to sugar is thus going to vary according to the size of the income and the composition of the unit of consumption. The maximum noted is 10% for No. 4, the minimum 0.3 for No. 43 (1.2 for No. 42).

*511 272 [177] The same uniformity does not exist for sweetened condensed milk. Its use is spreading more and more, but all the same there are ten families who do not consume it at all.

The average consumption was established, for one man, at 589 grams per month for the 43 families, at 767 if one eliminates those that do not consume any.

Fourteen families out of 33 are above this average, only four of whom are in the top of the table. And, as in the case of vegetables, these 24 families are precisely the least numerous. The largest theoretical composition of the unit of consumption among these 24 families is that of No. 38, 10.5. But this is for an income of 50,000 francs per month. The next maximum is 8.6 for No. 29. Here, too, the size of the unit of consumption is essential.

Twenty-seven families utilize fresh milk besides or to supplement the condensed milk. Only two did not consume either one. But this consumption of fresh milk is quite limited; the average, solely for the utilizers, is 1.1 liters. It is habitual in only one case, No. 42, where a liter is bought every day. Moreover there is no periodicity anywhere. Fresh milk is therefore not used systematically for only breakfast. It is preferably [264] utilized for the rice mush that many families like to eat in the [855] afternoon. It is then reserved for women and children. This is the only point where we found a special diet for children, except from time to time when a mango or guava is bought solely for them.

[435] Fresh milk costs more proportionally than condensed milk: 40 francs a liter as against 40 francs for a case of 400 grams of Nestlé milk.

/417 cont./

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[272]

We likewise noted the purchase of cacao in the cases of No. 6 (1.2%) and No. 20 (0.7%).

We have thus surveyed the principal food expenses of our families. Is there truly nothing else?

There is, of course, a quantity of products that are incidentally represented in running over the questionnaires. They are sometimes of some importance in the units of consumption with high incomes.

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The groundnut is most often represented. This is not surprising; we are in Senegal. But the groundnut is a product that is sold more than it is consumed. Some are bought in amounts worth a five-franc bill in order to satisfy hunger while awaiting mealtime. In the form of a paste, it is put into certain dishes. In extreme cases the housewife buys the groundnut if she truly does not have enough money to do suitable marketing for other products. But though one often sees the groundnut in the shell between the hands of the women, it is only when she is shelling it, before roasting it, to sell it then at a very slight profit. /418/ /Table X appears here./ /419/ /Table XI appears here./

[264]

[252]
[438]

/420/ Here are the percentages of the income that have been devoted to it:

No. 2: 1.8	No. 17: 0.6	No. 29: 0.4
No. 4: 1.2	No. 18: 1.5	No. 31: 0.3
No. 5: 2.4	No. 19: 2.0	No. 33: 0.4
No. 6: 0.6	No. 20: 3.8	No. 37: 0.2
No. 8: 2.8	No. 21: 0.2	No. 38: 0.4
No. 13:: 1.0	No. 22: 0.8	No. 39: 0.2
No. 16:: 0.6	No. 25: 0.6	No. 40: 1.2

This last percentage expresses the greatest quantity; the cook has simply made a specialty of a dish based on groundnuts.